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Kabul Times (April 11, 1962, vol. 1, no. 35)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday
Maximum:
Minimum:
Sun sets today at 6-19 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-34 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; Inter-
national Club; Pami Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Air-
lines.

VOL 1, NO. 35

WASHINGTON, D. C.

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

New U.S. Mediation Ensuring Safety Need For International Effort In Of Prolonged Test Ban Supervision West Irian Dispute Space Flights KENNEDY-MACMILLAN APPEAL TO KHRUSHCHEV

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11, (Reuter).—The State Department said yesterday the United States was seeking to bring the Netherlands and Indonesia together again to resume their discussions on West Irian.

But the Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, declined to comment on reports of a new mediation attempt by the United States which had gained Indonesian approval but aroused misgiving in the Hague.

DPA reports from The Hague, Washington and Jakarta, say the Dutch-Indonesian conflict over the West Irian issue has led to considerable tension within the Dutch Cabinet.

Political circles in the Dutch capital said yesterday; differences of opinion among Cabinet members regarding solution of the West Irian problem had caused almost unbridgeable gulfs and nobody would be greatly surprised if some Ministers were to resign.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Luns, and the Defence Minister, Mr. Simon Hendrik Visser, are the names most frequently heard in connexion with possible resignations.

The Dutch Government for its part is doing its best to prevent a breach.

On Friday the Cabinet is to meet to discuss the latest U.S. mediation proposal.

The U.S. proposal which emanates from the U.S. diplomat, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, is said to provide for a withdrawal of Dutch troops from West Irian, with the United Nations administering the country for two years until Dutch officials can be replaced by Indonesians.

Dutch Annoyance

Mr. Luns has made no secret of the fact that he is annoyed about the U.S. initiative, particularly that the U.S.A. negotiated with Indonesia first and only afterwards informed the Dutch of what they had done.

His annoyance is said to be directed mainly against the British Government which had recommended The Hague to accept the mediation proposal.

Mr. Luns is currently in London where, it is reliably reported, he is discussing the West Irian problem with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home.

The "Bunker Plan" also found little favour in the Dutch Parliament yesterday.

In the second Chamber the Opposition Socialists asked for clarification of the U.S. proposals and indicated that they had no confidence in the measures of the Jan de Guays Government.

For their part the Government parties asked for a breathing space for the Cabinet so that the Government would not be forced to precipitate action in this precarious situation.

U.S. Comment

Meanwhile, in Washington a U.S. State Department spokesman maintained that, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker gave details of his mediation plan simultaneously to both Indonesia and Holland.

SUKARNO WANTS WEST IRIAN THIS YEAR

PALAMBANG, Apr. 11, (Antara).—President Sukarno of Indonesia yesterday denied having accepted the idea of a transfer of the administration of West Irian to Indonesia in two years time and stressed that he maintained his plan to get back the disputed territory from the Netherlands within this year.

He made this positive statement at a mass rally here attended by some 500,000 people.

The President, accompanied by Cabinet Ministers and some Foreign Ambassadors, is now visiting this area.

President Sukarno reiterated the statement made on Monday in Jakarta that in principle he could accept the proposal by a third party regarding the way of transferring the administration over West Irian to Indonesia.

This proposal was understood to have been made by Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, the American Diplomat who had been present during the now recessed informal talks between the Indonesian and Dutch representatives in the United States.

New Syrian Government This Week

LONDON, Apr. 11, (Reuter).—Maj.-Gen. Abdel Karim Zahreddin, Syrian Commander-in-Chief, told a Press conference yesterday that a Government would be formed during the next two or three days.

He said the question of a referendum on unity with the United Arab Republic would be discussed in due course by the new Government.

The Army Command seized power in Syria on March 28. General Zahreddin, according to Damascus Radio said "the new Government would comprise all elements whom we can trust and who can serve the country."

He added that the number of politicians under arrest did not exceed 20, and eventually "those to trial."

BAGHLAN, Apr. 11:—Telephone communications between the local administration of Nahrein and President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan had "threatened to resume nuclear tests in April if the Soviet Union does not agree to their demands for an inspection system," Tass said.

SOVIET SCIENTIST'S VIEW

MOSCOW, Apr. 11 (Tass).—In connexion with the first anniversary of manned flight through space, Dr. Vsevolod Fedynsky, the Chairman of the Commission on Comets and Meteors of the Astronomical Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in an interview stressed that the era of man's travel into the reaches of the universe around our planet had already begun. Fedynsky dwelt on problems of ensuring complete safety of prolonged flights.

In particular he recalled that the earth was surrounded with a cloud of micrometeoritic dust which travels with it. Any rocket in this dust-laden environment is subjected to impacts of tiny particles of meteoric dust which pit its surface.

Astronauts should consider the occurrence of micrometeoritic accumulations. Numerous cosmic dust particles near the earth may dim the surfaces of optical instruments and damage devices outside the hull of the spaceship.

Considering the need for adequate protection from rare but dangerous, relatively large meteorite bodies, spaceships must have a strong hull. Dr. Fedynsky believes that the best thing would be to put hull within a protective metal jackets, as some sort of "meteoric bumper".

KENYATTA SWORN IN AS MINISTER

NAIROBI, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—Mr. Jomo Kenyatta was today sworn in as Kenya's Minister of State for constitutional affairs and economic development.

The Constitutional Conference in London, which ended last week, agreed that the Kenya African National Union (KANU), which Mr. Kenyatta leads, and the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) should share the 16 Ministries in a coalition Government.

'A PROPAGANDA MANOEUVRE'

MOSCOW, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—The joint appeal by President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan to Mr. Khrushchev on nuclear tests was "a distracting manoeuvre of a merely propagandistic nature", Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union of the Disarmament Conference at a long meeting last evening again failed to make any progress.

It remains leadlocked and is due to report to a plenary session of the conference tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11, (DPA).—The U.S. President, Mr. Kennedy and Britain's Premier, Mr. Harold Macmillan, yesterday sent an appeal before the resumption of Western nuclear weapons tests, to the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, to conclude an internationally controlled nuclear test ban treaty.

While the U.S. fleet for the planned atomic tests in the Pacific is already on its way to the Christmas islands, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan have expressed their hope that the Soviet Government may revise its position and accept international supervision of a test ban.

"But if there is no change in the present Soviet position, the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom must conclude that their efforts to obtain a workable treaty to ban nuclear tests are not now successful, and the test series scheduled for the latter part of this month will have to go forward," the joint statement concludes.

In addition Mr. Macmillan sent a personal letter to Mr. Khrushchev asking him to give "the most earnest consideration to our proposal."

"I feel sure that once the principle of international verification is accepted there would be a real chance of reaching an early agreement as to its application. This would fill all the peoples of the world with a new sense of hope," Mr. Macmillan concluded.

New Suggestions
Meanwhile the neutral nations at the Disarmament Conference are soon expected to put new suggestions aimed at breaking the protracted East-West deadlock on a nuclear tests ban treaty, an authoritative neutral source said in Geneva today.

He said that agreement had been reached among the eight neutral delegations at the 17-power conference, and they were now consulting their Governments.

The sources declined to disclose the new suggestions. But diplomatic observers understood that they would be an extension of the various informal proposals already made by Burma, India and Sweden.

These are designed to bridge the gap between the minimum of international inspection that the West says is imperative and the refusal of the Soviet Union to go beyond the use of existing national detection systems.

Most of the neutrals feel that there is need for some degree of international verification. But they have so far failed to bring together on this crucial question and diplomatic observers here see the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Conference at a long meeting last evening again failed to make any progress.

It remains leadlocked and is due to report to a plenary session of the conference tomorrow.

Cigarettes Pay For U.S. Space Plan

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—The United States has collected enough in cigarette taxes to more than pay for its space programme for the next financial year the trade paper, Tobacco News, reports.

The paper, published by the Tobacco Institute, reported that cigarette taxes last year produced \$3,100 million in federal, State and local Government levies. The estimated cost of the space programme in the 1963 financial year is \$2,960 million.

U.N. Team Meets U.K. Ministers

USEFUL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

LONDON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—Mr. C. S. Jha, the Indian leader of the United Nations Sub-Committee on Colonialism at present in London, told reporters last night that he had "a very useful exchange of views" with British Ministers.

The six-man Sub-Committee arrived here last week-end with the aim of making inquiries into the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

The U.N. General Assembly's Committee on Colonialism decided last month, despite British objections, to begin a "top priority" inquiry into the constitutional position of Southern Rhodesia.

The six met four British Cabinet Ministers earlier yesterday and had what British officials described as "very free and outspoken" discussions.

The British Ministers were the Earl of Home, the foreign Secretary, who presided, Mr. R. A. Butler, Minister responsible for Central African Affairs, Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Common-

wealth Secretary and Mr. Reginald Maudling, the Colonial Secretary. British officials have stressed that the Sub-Committee was invited here for discussions on the whole field of colonialism, but clear that they wished to concentrate on Southern Rhodesia.

GENEVA, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's Defence Minister, is expected here by air from New Delhi on Sunday to rejoin the disarmament conference at which he is India's chief delegate, an authoritative source said yesterday.

KABUL TIMES National Employment Service. THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

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KABUL TIMES

APRIL 11, 1962

THE BIG QUESTION

BEFORE BIG THREE

While the Geneva Disarmament Conference proper is making some headway towards the solution of problems before it, it is its three-Power Sub-Committee which is facing difficulties on the issue of discontinuation of nuclear tests. Agreement on this vital question seems remote.

To us the position adopted by the three Powers is disappointing, for we know that their failure to reach agreement will be against all hopes of the people throughout the world.

Right now both sides are holding out threats to resume tests. The United States has said that if no agreement is reached at the conference, she, together with Britain, will resume nuclear tests in the atmosphere by the end of this month.

The Soviet Union has said that in such a case, it will also resume tests in the atmosphere.

If these statements materialize, indeed the world will become yet another deadly stage resulting from the cold war, with increasing hazards of radio-active fallout.

The nuclear Powers must realize these facts. The decisions that they have to take now involve not only their own national security but that of the world; and at this stage and under present circumstances world security requires that no nuclear tests should take place.

Time is running short and the three Big Powers must, keeping the interests of the people as well as the future of mankind in mind, show a spirit of compromise and step down from their rigid stands to reach a quick agreement. Once the threat of the resumption of tests is removed, details can be worked out later.

The establishment of the first National Employment Centre seems to be timely in view of the heavy burden the second Five Year Plan is expected to put on the manpower resources of the country.

At the present stage, the manpower question in Afghanistan presents a mixed picture. On the one hand, we have a sizeable number of unemployed or under-employed persons who would like to find regular jobs in the towns and cities. The well-known process of the flow of the people from villages towards towns has started. On the other hand a shortage of manpower is felt in the new projects and is expected to increase sharply during the second Plan.

Role of the Employment Service
The Employment Service cannot, by itself, prevent unemployment or manpower shortage, because these problems fall within the broadest frame-work of the national economy, but it can provide valuable services that will tend to minimize and assist in the solution of these problems.

The Employment Agency's placement service can efficiently channel workers from training centres and areas of labour surplus to existing employment vacancies, thereby reducing the time lapse in utilising the services of available workers. The labour market information programme can provide useful information about the make-up of the labour force to the Manpower Department in the Ministry of Planning which has started a more systematic study of the manpower situation in the country. It can, and should, be used also to plan the training programme of the country.

While these are the main aspects of the Employment Service Programme, just started, there are many other ways in which the Employment can contribute to the implementation of the Plan and the progress of National

By M. S. FARHANG.

Economy. These include: vocational testing to measure proficiency or aptitudes, assistance to employers by providing job analysis and assistance in solving personnel problems and by service to special groups such as older workers, physically handicapped etc.

Standardization
Standard classification of occupations and adoption of a standard terminology for different jobs is a necessary pre-requisite to any kind of manpower investigation or organization. The National Employment Service has adopted a standard system of classifying occupation and industries which permit the collection and compilation, eventually from all parts of the country, of a labour market statistics having standard meaning. Not only are the standard titles, code numbers and descriptions of occupations, but these are provided by this system, the limitation is the lack of experience and the scarcity of trained personnel. As the service progresses more people will be trained and new offices will be opened, first in the industrial centres and later on in other parts of the country as well.

At present the scope of the Employment Service is limited both in regard to the area (which covers only twenty two years old in Afghanistan) and the category of workers (which excludes domestic servant and agricultural labourers). The main reason for this is the lack of experience and the scarcity of trained personnel. As the service progresses more people will be trained and new offices will be opened, first in the industrial centres and later on in other parts of the country as well.

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51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

A sample of the employment cards issued by the Employment Centre.

The First Africanized Institution

Dar es Salaam, March—Immediately after Tanganyika had been proclaimed independent, it could be very frequently heard that political independence does not spell full independence. If this all forces to agriculture, which may be heard also to-day, it is usually within the context of intensive efforts by young institutions of the new independent country to emancipate themselves from foreign influence and to Africanize their personnel.

In fact, Tanganyika is still economically dependent on outside world and will probably be so in some fields for a long time to come, until she develops her entire economy and makes it self-sufficient. Namely, that country, too, could not avoid the classical colonial pattern of monoculture. Here, too, colonial authorities supported and organized production of one crop only, i.e., one branch of agriculture. Even before independence, the TANU Party was searching for ways and means of emancipating the national forces from the domination of foreign capital. To-day it pursues this policy through its Government and party organizations on a wide front, by seeing to it that the consciousness of the need for more up-to-date and economical work and for creating a "logical" independent national economy, in later on in the Co-operative Federation of Tanganyika, which all national resources will be equally exploited, becomes mature in all cells of the country.

The shortest way towards that of Kilimanjaro but they consider in the main branch of production, agriculture, are co-operatives with establishment of co-operatives.

The Government and the TANU Party came to that conclusion long ago, and they have already achieved significant results by putting into effect their motto: all forces to agriculture, which will provide means also for other economic activities. In this regard Tanganyika has set an example, much praised throughout Africa.

Without Tradersmen and Middlemen
Thanks to co-operatives, it can already be said that the time has passed when cotton producers were dependent on village money-lenders and middlemen. Not long ago, it was usual for African producers to bring their cotton and sell it through the merchant to open shop and start buying. Very often, peasants had to stay in a small town for days on end, with rain and sunshine ruining their raw cotton. Finally, they would sell it at prices far below its real value and hardly sufficient to cover the taxes they had to pay colonial authorities.

Under these conditions, formed and repeated for years, the TANU Party and trade union leaders launched a campaign aimed at establishing co-operatives. The first co-operatives of the buying and selling type, were formed early in 1953 to join together independent national economy, in later on in the Co-operative Federation of Tanganyika, which all national resources will be equally exploited, becomes mature in all cells of the country.

The co-operatives in the cotton-growing area near the Victoria

The system, which was adopted also by the Manpower Department of the Ministry of Planning in its broader field of studies, is the International Classification of Occupations and the International Classification of Industries. The former has been adjusted to Afghan need and has provided the basis for the preparation of an Afghan National Standard Classification of Occupations.

It is expected that the standardization of industrial and occupational information will lead to better information about Afghan manpower as well as improved utilization of the labour force.

At present the scope of the Employment Service is limited both in regard to the area (which covers only twenty two years old in Afghanistan) and the category of workers (which excludes domestic servant and agricultural labourers). The main reason for this is the lack of experience and the scarcity of trained personnel. As the service progresses more people will be trained and new offices will be opened, first in the industrial centres and later on in other parts of the country as well.

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71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

After the war, the co-operative movement spread to southern provinces, above all the highlands where weather conditions and soil are convenient for cultivation of coffee. A new federation of Makeli producers was founded. These co-operatives buy over 1,500 tons of the "Arabica coffee" today, while the number of producers has increased to 18,000 during the past ten years. In 1959, the first selling co-operatives were founded in the Bukoba district near the Victoria lake, North Tanganyika, and quickly developed, so that 70 of them now buy up most of the coffee produced.

The co-operatives in the cotton-growing area near the Victoria

(Contd. on page 4).

THE PRESS AND RADIO

AT A GLANCE

Newspapers
Under the caption 'A New Step', the Daily Iqbal of yesterday welcomes the decision of the Press Department to open a second channel for broadcasting programmes of Radio Kabul.

After stressing the role of radio as a medium of mass communication and its particular importance in Afghanistan the editor gives a brief history of the development of technical facilities for broadcasting in this country.

The editor, in the beginning of the programme, says that the very limited programme was followed over a few hours. Now Radio Kabul is broadcasting in many languages in addition to the Pashtu and Persian programmes for home consumption.

So far there was only one channel available for both the home and the foreign services. Consequently putting foreign services on the air meant inconvenience to home listeners who were not interested or could not make use of these programmes. The second channel was inaugurated to solve this problem.

The future plans for the development of the technical section of Radio Kabul are ambitious. The new studios now under construction will be among some of the most modern in Asia and will facilitate broadcasting on three channels. With the completion of the new studios, concludes the editor, it is hoped that Radio Kabul would be able to present better, more interesting and independent services for its listeners at home and abroad.

Yesterday's Anis editorialized the recent French referendum in which General de Gaulle got an overwhelming vote of 'yes', on the terms of the Evian Agreements to solve the Algerian issue. After giving a birds-eye view of the French history and the circumstances under which General de Gaulle came to power, the editor says that the French President in order to safeguard the Fifth Republic and the political stand of France holds national referendum on important issues from time to time. He did this at the beginning of talks with the Algerians and in order to change the unfounded idea of 'Algerie Francaise'. Now, in order to be able to implement the decisions reached at Evian between the French and the Algerian representative, he again held a referendum. The results of this referendum turned out to be overwhelmingly in his favour. This shows that the French nation supports de Gaulle and opposes the O.A.S. It also shows that the majority of the French nation is not of the opinion that Algeria must remain French. It seems, concludes the editor, that there is no obstacle on de Gaulle's way to implement the terms of the Evian agreement. It is hoped that the Algerian situation may develop rapidly along the principle outlined in the agreement.

(Contd. on page 4).



(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

WEDNESDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. - 10:30 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:10-3:16; article on "Men who made history" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. - 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:

6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:

Dep. 14:30 Arr. 16:30.

Herat-Kabul:

Dep. 12:40 Arr. 16:30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:

Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.

Kabul-Herat:

Dep. 7:30 Arr. 11:50.

(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12:00.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



WEDNESDAY
Yosafi: Phone No. 21584
Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583
Feroz: Phone No. 24273
Barai: Phone No. 20523
Ansari: Phone No. 20520



A chemistry class at the Faculty of Science, Kabul

Science Faculty Possesses Fifteen Fully-Equipped Laboratories

With every day that passes, Afghanistan adopts firm and positive measures for developing the teaching of science to the Afghan youth. The development plans of the Government together with the social activities of the people of Afghanistan are increasingly serving as the means of cementing national unity and harmony in thought and action. One of the steps taken in this direction is the development of scientific institutions, which forms an important part of our national development plans.

The teaching of science needs University colleges and a large number of well-equipped laboratories. The Faculty of Science of Kabul University now possesses a number of laboratories. These laboratories were established one after the other in accordance with the programme of Kabul University and the Faculty administration. Three of these laboratories, which are equipped with all modern facilities and apparatus, draw one's attention; these are the laboratories of nuclear physics, radiology, and meteorology. The laboratory of nuclear physics has been set-up with the assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency; it is making rapid progress. This Laboratory is being used not only for scientific experiments related to the lessons given to the students, but also for experimenting with radiation and other important subjects.

Equipment donated to this laboratory by the IAEA is valued at thirty thousand Dollars. The X-Ray or radiology laboratory has provided greater facilities for experimentation in this

field. In this laboratory, mineral compounds of all varieties can be assessed and analyzed. Similarly, the percentage of mineral Khoja-Rawash in Kabul where rock can be estimated and assessed in this laboratory. Prior to this, Afghanistan had to send samples of mineral ores abroad for tests and assessment, but this task can now be accomplished in this laboratory. This laboratory also helps scientists in discovering the compositions and qualities of various crystals and also to find out the molecular weight of proteins.

The Meteorological Laboratory also serves a very useful purpose because the newly-developing Afghanistan is in great need of weather forecasting and meteorologists. These purposes are now being served by this laboratory



A demonstration of electronic phenomena at the Faculty of Science, Kabul

الخطوط الجوية المتوسطية ت.م.أ.
Trops-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L.

NO FREIGHT DELAY WITH TMA
WAIT FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

Mother Of Madad Khan Or The Angel Of Freedom

Afghan women have always stood by their men in difficult times and have performed important tasks in farming, animal husbandry and home management. Whenever Afghans have had to fight foreigners for the defence of their land, their women folk have fought side by side with them. Great men belonging to the family of Sardar Ravenda Mohammad Khan (Mohammad Zai) fought bravely during the First, Second and Third Afghan Wars against the British, whose names have gone down the history with glory and honour.

This family has also bred women who have played key roles in national struggles against colonialism. One of them is the valiant sister of His Majesty the Late Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, who was famous during the First Afghan War as the Mother of Madad Khan. She was married to Abdul Rasool Khan, from whom she had four children, one of them known as Madad Khan. Mohan Lal, a British spy, who was active in Afghanistan during the First Afghan War, has included a chapter in the book written on the life and the character and heroic deeds of this great Afghan woman. At this time, says Mohan Lal, she was a widow and had a great hand in encouraging and inspiring the Afghan warriors against the British.

The Afghan nation was going through most difficult times in 1840, because the British army under the flag title of 'Indus Army' had attacked Afghanistan and occupied Kabul. Afghan people both young and old in villages and cities led by their national figures had risen against the enemy to liberate their land from foreign domination. At this time when the voice for the holy war was echoing throughout the country this aged Afghan lady with a sword hanging by her side and the Holy Koran in her hands was touring Tagab, Nijrab and other villages inviting the people to participate in the patriotic war of independence.

British spies were always following her, but whenever they were about to arrest her she used to disappear to another village still inciting people to rise in the name of their honour and liberate their country.

Mohan Lal says: Since His Majesty Amir Dost Mohammad Khan left Kabul for Bukhara and the Afghan Capital fell into the hands of the British, this woman was waiting for her brother's return and paved the way for the general uprising. When her brother was arrested by the British and sent to India, she disappeared mysteriously from Kabul and went to Jalalabad leaving the enemy in complete darkness.

The Mother of Madad Khan launched a similar campaign in Nangarhar and helped her nephew Ghazi Mohammad Akbar Khan, who was organising the general uprising against the British in Kabul, Tagab, Nijrab, Laghman. She was encouraging young villagers, who were carrying their own arms, to fight for their country's independence and in support of her brother and nephew.

The voice of this angel of freedom, was being heard with great enthusiasm and was obeyed with sincerity.

Hague Answer To Indonesian Statements

(Contd. from Page 1)

The Indonesian news agency "Antara" quoted "competent circles" in Jakarta as saying that the Indonesian Ambassador, Mr. Adam Malik would return to Washington to resume informal talks with the Dutch only after certainty had been obtained that Holland accepted the principle of transferring West Irian to Indonesia.

Meanwhile according to a report of the Dutch military authorities, the people landed in West Irian in the past weeks were not civilians, but Indonesian soldiers, according to a report of the Dutch military authorities.

The basis of the report was the interrogation of captured nationalists.

The Dutch report is regarded as The Hague's answer to Indonesian statements that the groups which landed on West Irian were civilian freedom fighters.

The First Africanized Institution

(Contd. from Page 2)

Lake are nevertheless considered to be the strongest co-operative organisations in Tanganyika. Launched ten years ago, the co-operative movement in the Lake district rallied some 140,000 members, organised in 360 co-operatives and 19 co-operative federations. The Victoria Federations, the biggest co-operative organisation in whole East Africa, has six modern workshops for cotton ginning. From 1953 to 1960, the output of ginned cotton increased from 38,000 to 161,000 bales.

The produce bought up by the co-operatives in 1960 was valued at more than 13 million pounds, 55 per cent of the sum being the share of coffee, 40 per cent of cotton and the rest of tobacco, vegetables, cattle, and other farm produce. One-fourth of Tanganyika's total exports in 1960 were produce of co-operatives, which are about to take over a still bigger share of trade with foreign countries.

The formation of the Tanganyika Co-operative Federation in Dar es Salaam on February 18, marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of the co-operative movement in Tanganyika. The TANU Party and the Government are paying greatest attention to co-operatives, not because they intend to maintain the monocultural structure of the country's agriculture, but because they consider that co-operatives will be the nucleus around which new units of domestic economy will be formed.

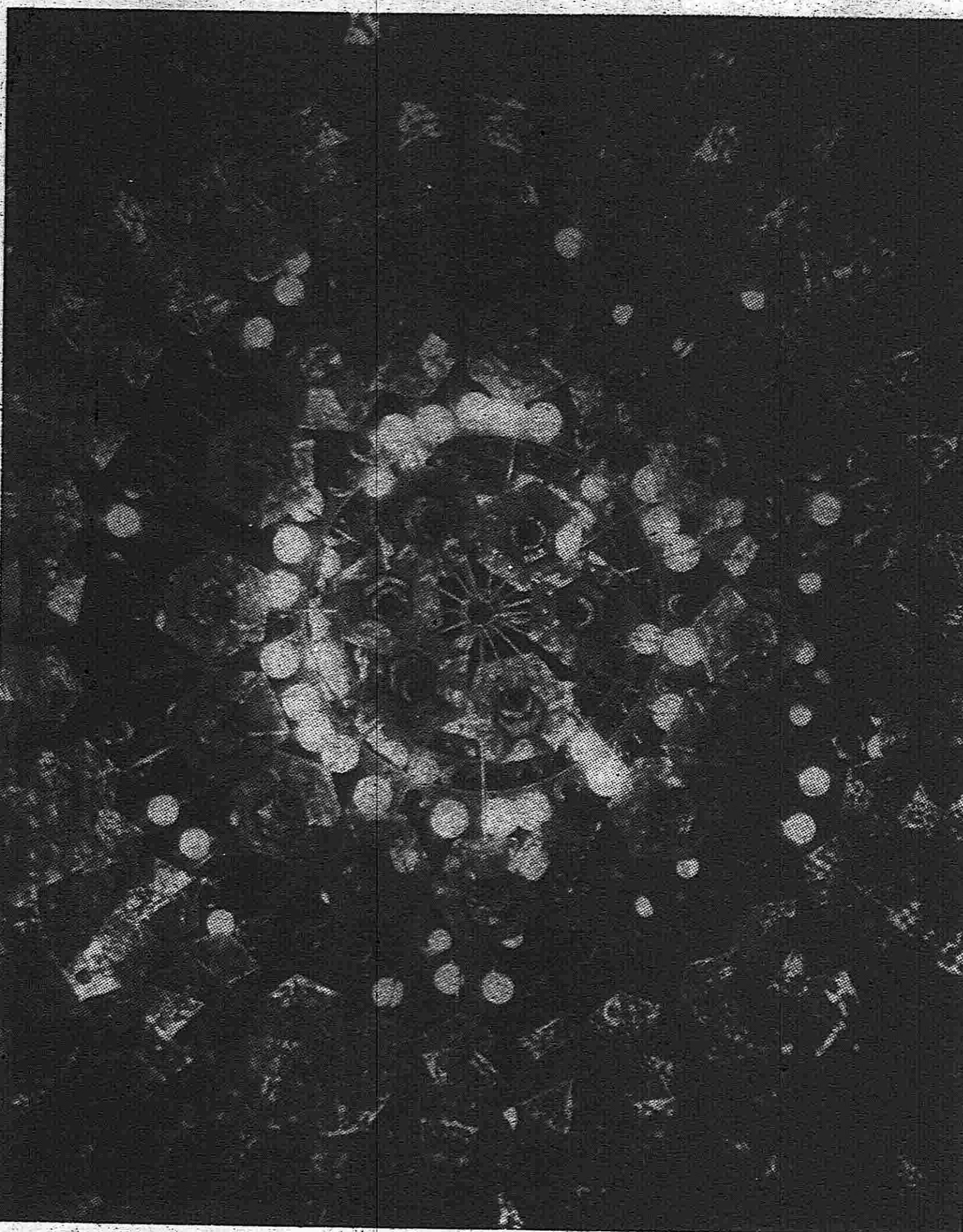
It is interesting to note that the Tanganyika Co-operative Federation is the first institution in the country in which Africanization has been fully realized. The offices of Secretary General and President of the Federation, as well as all other, are in the hands of Africans. A Tanjug Feature.

JAMAICA GOES TO THE POLLS

KINGSTON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—Polling was brisk and orderly yesterday in Jamaica's first general election since the island voted to secede from the West Indies Federation.

It is virtually a straight fight between Mr. Norman Manley, the "save-the-federation" Premier, and his cousin, Sir Alexander Bustamante, Prime Minister from 1944 to 1955.

Mr. Manley's People's National Party (P.N.P.) and Sir Alexander's Jamaica Labour Party are contesting all the 45 House of Representative seats at stake, and Mr. Manley said he hoped for a record poll.



A worm's eyeview of the giant chandelier in Africa's largest mosque, the shrine of Sidi Oqba at Kairwan, Tunisia. This chandelier, one of the biggest in the world, was given by President Bourguiba of Tunisia to the Great Mosque, Kairwan, the most purely Arab city in Tunisia.

ALGERIAN EXECUTIVE TAKES OVER INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

ALGIERS, Apr. 11, (Reuter).—The Algerian Provisional Executive of nine Moslems and three Europeans yesterday took over from the French Authorities the internal administration of the Country until a self-determination referendum, immediately afterwards.

Mr. Omar Mokdad, 44-year-old former French Army infantry officer, who has been prefect of Saida, western Algeria, since early last year, became Commander of a mainly Moslem "local force" to police Algeria. This is being built up from Moslem gendarmerie auxiliaries and Moslem conscripts, and is eventually planned to number 60,000 men.

Meanwhile, European gunmen continued shooting up Moslems in Algiers streets, while plastic bombs blasted property belonging to Moslems and liberal Europeans. By the evening seven Moslems were killed and another 12 wounded.

A Secret Army Organisation (OAS) gunman also shot dead a European policeman who tried to arrest him after he killed a Moslem flower seller in central Algiers.

Bomb Outrage

A plastic bomb caused serious damage to Algiers University Law Faculty, while another was discovered unexploded on a window sill in the science buildings.

The University, which only reopened its doors yesterday morning after a series of bomb outrages aimed at it, shut down im-

Mr. Carlo Semnino the Italian Ambassador at the court of Kabul, met Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education, yesterday morning, and presented him with mementos of Afghanistan's participation in the Arts Exhibition of Turin. The Italian Government has sent mementos to Dr. Popal himself and two other officials of the Ministry of Education.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

A Car For Sale

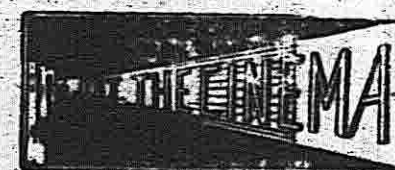
A 1956 Buick Roadmaster will be auctioned at the Turkish Embassy at 11-00 a.m. on Friday, April 27, 1962. The car can be seen every day from 5-00 to 6-00 p.m. at the Embassy.

Kabul News In Brief

KABUL, Apr. 11.—Mr. Edward Kolek, Ambassador of the Peoples' Republic of Poland at the court of Kabul, presented a film of the Nowshakh peak of Hindu Kush shot by Polish mountaineers to Dr. M. A. Sohail, President of the Press Department.

Messrs. Abdul Ahad Mansoori, Faiz Ahmad Sikander, Hidayat Ullah Ahadi and Abdul Kadir, officials of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, left Kabul for the United States yesterday to receive further training in their respective specialized fields.

Why is it then that although Tshombe has been in Leopoldville for a long time and yet no result has been achieved? Because Tshombe did not come to Leopoldville with the sincerity, which is the utmost essential criterion for the success of such talks. Tshombe has come to Leopoldville, as Premier Cyrille Adoula has rightly said, only to gain time. This statement is varied by the latest developments in the Congo. Tshombe, who was defeated against the UN forces on the one hand and the intrigues of his collaborators exposed and the Congolese forces gained an ever-increasing strength on the other did not have any other alternative except resorting to play a policy of deception and double game. But he must realise that his lies and dissimulations cannot deceive the world public opinion any longer. If the current talks he is having with Mr. Adoula fail, then he is unlikely to be allowed to continue playing his colonial game on the Katangese stage.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **PRINCE VALIANT**, starring Robert Wagner and James Mason.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film, **LOVE IN SIMLA**, starring: Joy Mukherjee and Sadhna.

ZAINEB THEATRE:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film, **LOVE ME TENDER**, starring Elvis Presley and Richard Egan.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **CHAUDAVI KA CHAND**, starring, Wahida Rahman, Guru Dutt, Rahman and Joney Walker.

PRESS REVIEW

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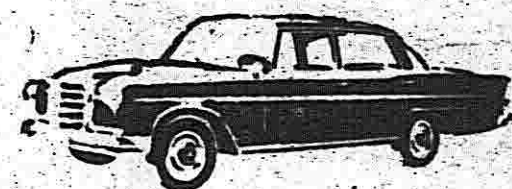
rarily been laid aside by the world public opinion.

Observers have almost forgotten that in the heart of Africa and in a country which is freshly beginning to wage up an African who is nothing but an instrument in the hands of the colonialists and a patriotic man are sitting together to shape the future destiny of the war-torn Congo.

Tshombe, the secessionist leader of Katanga agreed a few weeks ago as a result of continuous pressure brought against him by the world public opinion through the United Nations, to visit Leopoldville and discuss the question of the Congo's unity with the Congolese Premier Cyrille Adoula a unity which has been hampered by Tshombe himself and has been sacrificed for the benefit of his masters.

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